THE FAMINE IN COAL

The Conspirators Hoping to Starve the Miners.

THE PERIL OF THE METROPOLIS.

The Erie Railway Checkmating the Operatora

A MANIFESTO FROM PHILADELPHIA

The Story of the Coal Strike as Told by Both Sides.

THE FEELING IN AND NEAR THE CITY.

New York and Brooklyn Reduced to a Fortnight's Supply of Coal-Fears of a Riot The History of Coal-The Conspirator and their Wicked Combination.

The leading carrying companies in nearly every State in the Union have little difficulty in obtaining legislation for their own aggrandizement. Obsequione Legislatures know well that a balance in bank requiring five or more figures to express the dollars will "cover a multitude of sins," even with their too confloing constituents. So long as these companies are engaged in the transportation of passengers, the evil of special legislation for them can be endured. The tervalling public will pay no heed to the trivia fleecing to which it has so long been subjected. When, however, an effort is made to hoist the pri of an article of vital necessity to a figure beyond the reach of the poor, the most passive of non-resistants

must feel that something ought to be done. E Less than a year after Robert Fulton made the first successful steamboat trip from New York to Albany and back, Jesse Fell, who kept a brick tavern at Washington and Northampton streets, Wilkes-barre, attempted to burn the "common stone coal" of Wyoming Valley in an open grate, made of green blekory word. Encouraged by his success in burning through his grate, he had a rude iron grate constructed, and the results of his efforts exceeded his most sanguine expectations. He seemed to be impressed with the importance of his discovery, and. being a "bright" freemason, he selected as the most solemn place for recording the transaction the fly leaf of his " Free Mason's Monitor." The book is in Wilkesbarre, in the cabinet of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. This society was formed at a meeting held on the difficth anniversary of the burning of anthracite coal, in the very room

THE FIRST ANTHRACITE FIRST had been made. The entry, which we quote from memory (not having seen it for six years), is nearly

as follows :

"Wikknessarms. Feb. 11. In the year of Our Lord 1898, and of Masonty. -[Freema-ons will please supply this gate for themselves.]-Made the experiment of burning the common store coal of the valle in a grate, and find that it answers all the purposes of fuct, and is much cheaper than wood. (Signed) Jassa FELL."

Like most great discoveries, this had to work its way gradu lly into the favor of the public. Appli ances for mining were rude and imperfect. Trans-portation was so expensive as to confine the use of coal to the immediate neighborhood of the mines if mines they could be called. Not yet had the rail road question been discussed in the British Parlia ment, when one legislative sage conclusively provethes the smoke from the engines would spread per tilence through the land. Furthermore, people were ignorant of the nature of the new fuel; and. being accustomed to wood, they attempted to get up a are by using bellows. One day the proprietors of ski'n bad spent the morning to fruitless efforts t coats and went to dinner, leaving the furnice doors thut. On their return, they found their furna-"red hot," and had difficulty in opening the door.

For a long time only a few keen sighted men knew what was in store for "fair Wyoming." One gentleman who had served as Canal Commis sioner, and who had been among the first in promoting internal improvements, sold a tract of land forty years ago for \$3,000, which is now in the possession of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and is worth more than \$100,000. Even as recently as 1851, a farm of fifty-two acros near Wilkesbarre was bought for \$5,000. The sur face of this form was sold a year ago for \$87,000 while the coal, under the terms of the present lease, is worth more than \$200,000.

At the time of the massacre of Wyoming, July 3. 1778, Matthias Hollenback swam across the Susque hanns to escape from his savage pursuers. His golden guinea, exhibiting a prudence which was prophetical of the fortunes of his 'amily. His son kept the soil-gate of the bridge over the same river at Wilkesbarre when Fitz Green Hallock visited the villege. He fined the poet five dollars for his roma: tie freak in galloping across the bridge, in utter dis regard of the solemn warning. " Five dollars fine for travelling faster than a wa'k over this bridge." Balleck revesged himself by immortalizing the con scientious official in his well-known poem, " Wy oming." Hollenbeck's descendants receive a hand some income from the lands of the Hollenbeck Coa Company, within two miles of this bridge. The coal business became gigantic. The carrying compenies saw that the possession of mines, together with their control of facilities for transportation. would give them the "inside track." The coal com punies saw that they must not remain at the merci of railroad companies, if they wished to fulfil thei contracts, or obtain reasonable freights. Occasion ally an order came by telegraph for fifty or sixty thousand tons of "steambout coal," to be delivered within a week, and delay from any cause forced

THE WORK OF CONSOLIDATION began. Individual operators were builted or cajole into a union. The Consolidated Coal Company afterwards the Wilkesbarre Conland Iron Company began to buy or lesse all available propetry, but i was not to remain long without rivals. The Dela ware and Hudson, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Companies, originally formed at or near Beranton, came down the valley, convinced of the Baltimore" vein. The first-named company now owns sixteen colleries, and bought at one time one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of lands, breakers, etc. This company (the Delaware and Hudson) contains several New York capitalists, and is very prompt in its payments to those who are so fortunate as to have leased lands to it. It is, however, one of the members of this combination."

combination."
The Deixware, Lackawanna and Western Combasy, in whore New York office this iniquitousleague was formed, denerves, or account of that "bad emmence," and its past record, a more extended notice. It owns no less than twenty-one collectes in the "Lauzerne Coal Region;" it owns and manages two of the cutlets, its own road, and the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Reilroad, and it is composed of some of the wealthiest capitalists who are engaged in the coal business. It was working

at the time of the disaster; a disaster which could have been prevented, if the request of an operator who was working a neighboring mine had teen granted. Several months before the accident, he went to one of the directors and requested that an opening might be made between the mines, so that, if an accident occurred to one shaft, the workmen might escape through the other. The expense would have been very slight, but the request was denied, apon the pies that same water would run into the Avondale mine. The result of this parsimony is soo well known to our readers. If water had come increased, but one hundred and eight men would have been saved from a terrible death. The office of such a company was a fitting place for the consection of this wicked scheme, nor is it the first sime that this corporation has distinguished itself as tota of oppression. Beveral years ago it endes. THE AVONDALE MINE

vored to reduce the price of leases, by refusing to carry coal taken from lands, the owners of which charged more than ten cents per ton in the ground. The Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad Company (Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company) is virtually one with the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Compusy, a union having been effected two or three years are. The office of the latter at Wilkesbarre is in the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad depot, and their

Lehigh and Susquehanan Railroad depot, and their Offices on BROADWAY

has a doub'e sign, on one face of which the railroad company has the first place, and on the other the coal company. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company is one of the oldest corporations of the kind in Pennsylvania, and was once considered one of the most powerful. Many years ago, when the Lehigh Valley Railroad was building, Judge Packer, who is still President, of that Company and its leading stockholder, went to the manazers of the Coal and Navigation Company and proposed a union. [To avoid a clumay and unpleasant ragotition, we will adopt the nomesclature of the country through which the roads pass, and call the Lenigh Valley Company the "Valley," and its rival the "Lehigh."] Theofier was rejected with distain, and Judge Packer applied to his friend Commodore blockton of New Jersey, and through his good offices obtained a loan from the Cammodor and Androy Railroad Company, giving conds on his own road (the Valley) as security. The Lehigh road at that time extended from White Haven to Whikesbarre, twenty miles, in passing over which the small and inconvenient cars were dragged up, or let down, several steep "planes." A jonction with the Valley road (without union, however) was effected at White Haven, and with the assistance of the New Jersey Central a through route was secured to New York. When a new route was found for the Lehigh road from Wikesbarre to White Haven, which increased the distance to thirty miles, but gave comparatively easy grades, the Villey Company also soight and found a way to cross the mountains. On the 20th of May, 1867, OFFICE ON BROADWAY

came up the Lehigh Valley Railroad to Wilkesbarre. All connection between the roads was severed, and the "Lehigh" Company, led with only a small portion of the local traffic, pushed its route down to Easton and up to Seran on, running passenger trains as far as the track was laid, with a courage which cavored of desperation. The completion of the road to Easton made an improvement in the business, but the unfertunate arrangement loca thread route from Easton by the Morris and Easte, which is fourteen miles long" than the New Jersey Central, has permanedly injured the passenger traffic of the road. It does, however, a large business in carrying coal and freight,

Pennsylvanians are not alone to be blamed for this forced increase in the price of cost. As we have already indicated, many of the leading men in these Companies are New York candidates. In riding up Broadyay from South Ferry, the business places of feveral are passed before reaching the Metropolitan. The combination was formed in this city, and some of the men who formed it are in our midst, doubtless it ughing at the THE PIRST THROUGH TRAIN

HELPLESSNESS OF THEIR VICTIES.

It is only by perfect union that such a combination as the present has been formed. A ton of coal is now charged for its massate from Wikesharre to Elizabethport, N. J. §7.10. The through fare for a pasenger from Wirkesharre to New York is §5.25. Is there a remedy for this trouble? The eyes of the public are anxiously fixed upon the Pennsylvania Legislature; but the members of that august body seem to consider themselves children, and to have taken to beart the proverb. Little children should be "seen" and not heard." The "Western Fipe and O' bill" above mentioned was passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor, in deflance of a petition against it, to which more than twenty-five hundred signatures were attached, including that of every prominent oil producer in Pennsylvania. A certain stringen liquor law was found too severe for a large and populous beer-loving consty. A meeting of liquor and beer sellers was held, one thousand dollars was collected, and an agent was sent to Harrisburg Eight hundred and tity dollars "lifted" too law entirely from off the county! A year ago a disposition was shown to pass bills after siraity reading the titles. This was a heart-dour proceeding, as their were no less than twenty bilis before the House entitled "An act supplementary to the act incorporating the city of Philadelphia." However, by the ecoquent deducitions of the press, by reti ion remonstrance, and appeal aven a State Legislature may be induced to attend to the call of reason and humanity, and to shackle the destructive power of this giant monoply. HELPLESSNESS OF THEIR VICTIMS.

THE WAR OF THE 30,000.

How the Operators Contrive to Throw the Blame Upon the Workingmen-Oar flun-dred and Five Colliertes Closed-Only Twenty-Seven Mines Working.

Parisville, Pa., Feb. 23 .- A very brief survey as convinced me that there is more iniquity in cost lan in whiskey, even with the revenue in a at \$2 ated in coul before it reaches the consumer-the niner, the operator, and the carrier, These three classes are just now indulgioz in a little squabble among themselves, each trying to rob the others, and ness In this particular region-the Schuelkill and boys. The operators are about as numerous as the collieries. There are in all three companies in rested in the carrying trade of this region. Thus nen, less than 30,000 people select an opportunit to quarrel among themselves when they can inflict the most injury on three or four millions of people not at all to blame for their softsh differences. The creat communities of Philadelphia, New York, Bos-ton, and all the intermediate country north and east of this point, are threatened with absolute de privation of cost at midwinter because of the hos ilities and strifes of the 30 000 people above men

THE PARTIES TO THE QUARREL.

The coal miner is a laboring man, possessed of n capital beyond his health and strength, and depend ent for his daily bread and that of his family upon is daily toil. The coal operator has a limited cap. tal, sufficient to lease a piece of ground, open mine, and take out a small quantity of coal. He is not a rich man; and very frequently is as poor as the miner he employs, only that he has credit. The carrier is the millionaire. He it is that owns most of the land as well as the means of communication hat make the land valuable, and the facilities for transporting the product of the mines opened on bese lands to market. It is well that these distincions be kept in mind, as the sequel will show that the injury which they are doing to the masses of the Middle and Eastern States is the result of the old contest between capital and labor, and is mainly attributable to the domineering spirit of the former. THE SOURCES OF COAL SUPPLY.

The country is supplied with anthracite coal from our regions of this State, three of, which, the Scran ton. Lehigh, and Schuylkill, are important in this connection. The Scranton region is almost excluively controlled by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, which not only owns the principal railroad communicating with hat region, but much of the coal lands, and pur chases the product of all the collieries that is trans ported to New York and Oswego. The Lehigh rezion'ts more open to competition, being tapped by ree or four lines of railroad, and the Lehigh Valey Canal. Still these carrying interests combinecentrol the region, the product of which follows the New Jersey railroads to New York, or passing up ne valley finds an outlet toward the northwest rough the Susquehanna Valley, or by the system of railroads centering at Williamsport. The Schuglall region is almost wholly at the mercy of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, especially in the Schuylkili River and Canal to Richmond, and thence around, via the Delaware River and Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, to New York. Thus, at this season the railroads have the whole coal trade in their

It is no modern or new thing for the miners em ployed in digging this coal out of the bowels of the played in digging this coal out of the boxes of the earth to object to the share of the profits upon it which is accorded to them. Periodically we hear of a miners' strike. Sometimes, it is true, the miners strike for an increase of wages, but at other times these so called strikes will not bear close inventigation. The production of coal in this State greatly exceeds the demand for consumption. That is, were all the collieries kept at work throughout the entire very, the markets would be glutted, and prices exceeds the demand for consumption. That is, were all the collieries kept at work throughout the entire year, the markets would be glutted, and prices would naturally fall off. Therefore it is not policy to keep the collie-less at work throughout the year, but only work them long enough to furnish a fair supply proportioned to the consumption. Moreover, experienced operators say that a colliery should not be worked more than ten months out of every twelve. The other two months are required for repairs. But were the operators to close their works voluntarily, the public would clamor for a reduction in the price of coal, arguing that the supply was so much in excess of the demand that the collieries had stopped. To avoid this embarrassment, when the miners don't strike voluntarily the operators manage to coax them into it, or at least to unite in a common stoppage of all the works, and charge it to the miners. This gives the impression of an enforced suspension, and creates a fear of a coal famine, and a consequent rise in the prices.

going for reasons that will be explained horeafter. In the Lehigh region work is absolutely suspended. In the Scranton region it is understood to be the same, though of this I am not positive. These colleries suspended on the 15th of January last, nominally because of a resolution of the Miners' Association, or the Workingmen's Benevotent Association, to quit work on that day unless their wages were increased. But the actual stoppare was not due to that cause. As a matter of lact—and this I have from a leading operator of this region—most of the collieries would have stopped on the list of January but for this resolution of the miners. When that was adopted all the operators crowded their forces and took out the utmost quantity of coal possible up to the 15th, and then all stopped together. It suited the operators to stop at that ture, and it was convenient to have the means of charging the stoppage to a munors' strike.

Where the Railroads put their pinoers in.

WHERE THE BAILROADS PUT THEIR FINGERS IN.

Now, to slow the correctness of this statement, look at subsequent events. What the miners asked was a mere abstract concession, as will be shown presently. Some of the operators, who had a demand for their coals, after fixing up their colleries, concluded to resume work, giving the miners what they asked for. Others manifested a disposition to follow the example. Then the great monopolis a and capitalists slepped in and said, "You shan't resume work. We will compel you to remain idle by putting a prohibitive tariff on the transportation of coal to market." And this was done. All the carriers united in fixing the tariff at a figure that would absolutely prevent the coals reaching market. Thus the tariff from Mauch Chunk, the headquarters of the Lebigh region, to Elizabeth, N. J., was fixed at \$7.10 per ton. From Scranton it was raised to the same exorditant figure. From here to Poiladeiphia and Richmond it was put at \$4.18. The highest freightage ever charged heretofore has been, to New York by canal \$2.31. and by rail \$3.11. Thus it will be apparent to everybody that the trouble, however it may have originated, is now solely with these wealthy railroad corporations, which have thus deliberately laid this outrageous that the proper of the term of the proper of the results of the proper of the results of the proper of the results of the results of the proper of the results of the proper of the proper of the results of the proper of the results of the proper of the results of the proper of the proper of the results of the proper of the results of the proper o WHERE THE RAILROADS PUT THEIR FINGERS IN.

FIGHTING OVER AN ABSTRACTION. List winter and spring, when the miners were on a stilke, after there had been a cessation of work sufficiently long to guit the curposes of the organization and carriers. In the miners, and a scale of prices was marked upon that was mutually satisfactory all around. This was known as the Gowan compromise, under which the price of labor was made contingent upon the price of coal at Port Carbon, and fluctuated with the latter. The miners proper, it must be understood, are not paid by day's work, but receive a certain compensation per yard, or wagon load, as the case may ter. The miners proper, it must be enderstood, are not paid by day's work, but receive a certain compensation per yard, or wagon load, as the case may be, but this price is predicated upon the standard price of coat. Under this adjustment, miners' wages at the principal mines have ranged during the season from \$350 per day at the lowest to \$450 per day at the nighest. But these prices do not show the value of a full day's work, because the miners do not work full days. They soldom work over six hours; and, indeed, should any be industrious and wish to work longer, their fellows will not permit them to do so. Occasionally, however, it so happens that the miter is in danger of a pinch by reason of the imperfect propping to the walls behind him. He then quits his contract work, and is employed by the day in securing the works. There are various reasons that operate once in a while to call a miner from confirmt work, when he accepts time work, but hastens back to als contract as soon as possible. The Gowan compromise fass the price of time labor, when cod is \$2.50 per too at Port Carbon—miner, \$11.69 per week, inside laborer, \$10.02; outsite laborer, \$9.10%. The miners now ask that these prices be declared fixed; that is, that \$2.50 per too be

TUR BASIS, and the above their wages when coal is at that price, with a raise of \$1 per cent, on all advances. They are not willing to make any deduction when coal tails below \$2.50 per too, but charge that the operators, knowing that they can supply the market in eight or nine monits work each year, seek to keep item steadily employed throughout the year, so as to overstock the market and bring about a reduction in price and a consequent diminution in wages. This is the statement of the case as made by Mr. John Siney, President of the workingmen's Be nevolent Society. I give him the credit for it, not withstanding it places the workingmen's Be nevolent Society. I give him the credit for it, not withstanding it places the workingmen before the public as the advocates of high prices, which I do not believe is just.

On the contrary, I believe that Mr. John Siney is merely a tool in the hands of those capitalists who are seeking to create a coal famine to the end that they may profit by it. The ostensials question at issue is whether the basis small be; I do #\$ per too. I have characterized this above a an abstraction; and so it is in the fullest sense, since the miner gets the same pay to a fraction in citner case. Thus if the brisis is \$3, and coal is worth only \$2.50 at Port Carbon, the miner submits to a discount on its con treet. If the basis is \$2.50 and coal is worth, he is pair in exact probation to the piece of coal; and so it is in the same same of money for the above the pairs. nd the above their wages when coal is at that price.

THE DAILBOADS FIGHTING THE WORKINGMEN. But as this timele has been broughtaloud between the operators and employee, and has resulted in the periodic latespage of the works, the carrier com-panies have opened their heavy batteries upon the workingmen. They have alwanced the piece of workingmen are probability rate in order to compare to workingmen. T

THE CONSPIRATORS WORKING IN SECRET. A meeting of the representatives of the Schuylkill trade and coal carriers is in session to-day in
Published this, with her, citically scaled doors, fire
adject of the meeting is to more securely lasten the
chains upon the public and the workingmen. At
the conclusion of that meeting the representatives of the Schuylkill trade will return here man
report to the head Board of Trade for this region,
when a clearer idea of the condition of the fight will
be available. To-morrow the Lebigh trade go
through the same extension, in either instance the
meetings are merely efforts on the part of the wealthy carriers to initias backbone and stamina into
the operators.

COAL FOR THE IRON MONGERS. COAL FOR THE IRON MONGERS.

It is not true, as has been stated, that the furnaces of the Lebiza and Scruylkiii Valleys nave blown out, and suspended work for the want of coal. The effort has been make, and is still making, to induce them to do so, but they are still working. These furnaces are a power in themselves, and the carriers are extremely anxious to propitise them. For this reason sevon collectes south of the Broad Mountrie in this region are termitted to continue work, the observators paying whatever the miners demand. The product of these collectes all goes to keep these furnaces in operation, and is transported to them by the Brading and connecting railroads at the old raises of freight. These mines produce about 5,000 ions per week.

ONE BOAD STILL OPEN.

ONE ROAD STILL OPEN.

In the upper part of this region—that part tributary to the Northern Central Rhilroad—the collieries are nearly all at work. There are seventeen at work in the Shamoken region and three in Mananoy, producing, with the seven at work in this county, an appreciate of about 15,0%) tons per week. This, instead of 140,000 tons weekly, the average product when all by certain old contracts, by which its coal cirrying are at work. The Northern Central Railroad is bound husiness was transferred to private parties, so that it could not, if it would, outer the league with the other carriers. But the ceal that fails an outlet over that route goes from rather than to New York. It is mostly snipped to Buffalo and the West.

THE MINERS QUIET AND ORDERLY. ONE ROAD STILL OPEN.

THE MINERS QUIET AND ORDERLY.

The miners throughout this region are very quiet and vesceable, abstaining from all demonstrations or injury to property. Indeed, in this place, one would not know from the appearance of the streets that there was any unusual disturbance of the labor of the country. It is commonly reported, however, that the funds of the Workingmen's Benevolont Association are nearly exhausted, and that the men will be forced to disband and go work soon to keep from starvation. As against this report I have the assurance of a prominent bank official, that most of the miners have considerable deposits in savings thanks and are no where near exhausted. Probably the truth is that their associated surplus is running low; whether they will be content to sitstill and cat up their personal savings, remains to be seen. Doubless there are usualy of them who have no such resources to fall back upon, who will be ready to resume work t any price they can get when they find they can no longer subsist in inteness. THE MINERS QUIET AND ORDERLY.

Only a Fortnight's Supply of Coal in Brook yn-Williamsburgh Nearly Out-A New York House Favoring its Friends. Messrs. Maraton & Power, the largest coal dealers in Brooklyn, who supply families almost exclusively, say that their stock of coal will supply their customers two weeks longer. Yesterday they were selling at \$19 per ton, but the probability is that the price will be higher next week. Mr. Mar-ston thought that no yard had coal enough to satisfy the demand longer than ten or twelve days, and

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1871.

depots. S. Tuttle & Co. have about half their usual supply. Geo. E. Hoys has about one-eighth his usual supply. When he tried to replenish his stock, he was asked by the wholesais dealer to whom he applied, \$13.50 per ton for coal delivered in Williamsburgh. T. F. Taylor has not more than 30 or 40 tons of stove coal.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company at their depyt in Williamsburgh have no coal. The Sun reporter was informed that should the miners accode to the proposal of the Philadelphia Coal Courress, it would be two weeks before they could get coal in Williamsburgh. The price is \$13.

A ROUSE WITH A SOUL.

A HOUSE WITH A SOUL. A floure with a soul.

Jeremiah Skidmore & Sons, successors to the old firm of Randolph & Skidmore, at Fourth avenue and Thirteenth sirest, are supplying their regular customers with one or two tens of coal each at \$12 per ton, although they could soil their whole stock at wholessie at a higher rate. This course is in keeping with the high tone which has for many years marked the dealings of this firm and their predecessors in business.

A COAL COMPANT'S APPREHENSIONS.

A COAL COMPANT'S APPREENSIONS.

The fears of a riotous attack upon their property by the freezing poor of Paterson, led the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and Coal Company to place a guard over their more valuable property on Thursday night. No riotous demonstratious were made, however, and it is noped that the danger is over, as the Eric Railway's ofer to supply coal at \$5 per ton will releve immediate necessities. For several days there has been much suffering among the poor on account of the scarcity of net, and as the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Cempany was believed to be one of the great coal monopolists, and furthermore, as they continued to furrish coal to the seaboard for less than to Paterson, indignation against the Company was the ratural result. But it is hoped that all danger is passed, and that there will be no riot, forwithstanding the impolitic course of the Company.

WEAT THE D. AND H. CANAL COMPANT SATS.

WEAT THE D. AND M. CANAL COMPANY SATS. By an advertisement in another column it will be seen that the Delaware and Hud son Conal Company protests against what it is pleased to call the misrepresentation of facts by the delity papers. The Company's exhibits shows that during the month of December. To, the lone, at an average of \$4.53 per ten by the carge. During January, 1571, the sales were 51,635 tons at an average of \$6.04 7.19 per ten by the carge. The stock of con Pebruary 1 was 28.56 tons, and the vales to date (February 24) have been 15,957 tons at an average of \$6.52 per ten. The Company now has on hand 11.859 tons, which it Company now has on hand 11.859 toes, which it will retail at \$8 and \$4.50. In conclusion, the Company announces that orders have been issued to rold all the coal on hand for distribution to families at the prices above named.

ERIE TO THE RESCUE.

Jay Gould about to Fill the City with Coal nt 88 a Ton-A Gigantic Corporation Checkmating the Monopolists. A representative of Tun Sun called yesterday

t the office of the Erie Railroad, Twenty thirstreet and Eighth avenue. As soon as Col. Fisk tad reporter and said, " Well, what can I do for the representative of the great luminary to day ?" Reporter-Mr. Pisk, I see by a card from Mr. Gould in the morning newspapers, that the Rric Railroad offer to bring coal into market at a much less price than is demanded by other coal compa-Col. Fish-Ah, yes. I will see Gould and get him

to talk with you. Gould knows all about this coal business. In fact, Gould knows all about everything. He can tell you more in a minute than I ould in all day. He is busy just now, but you just sit down here, smoke a good cigar, and I will go it and set the pot a boiling for you. Let me see, sir, how much did Gould say we would furnish coal for ! Reporter-I think he said \$5 a ton delivered in Col. Fisk-D- it, he might do it less than that.

If I had been in his place, I would have put it rish down to \$5 or \$7 a ton, and BROKEN UP THIS MONOPOLT AT ONCB.

We can furnish coal enough to supply the whole city of New York, and all the people need do is to come here and leave their orders, and we will delive: them all the coal they want. I will see Gould now nd have him talk with you. Gould knows all about

oned, and said that Mr. Gould was at leisure, and Fish's office, minus the bouquet of flowers, was a small, keen, black-e ed man, dressed in a plain business suit, to whom Mr. Fisk introduced the reporter as Mr. Jay Gould. The conversation then

Hallway, and spreading it on the desk, he con ocated the Tewards coal mines, covering an imhaustible supply of coal. It is bituminous coal, and as far as three tons of the anthracite coal which we formerly used. We have no v 800 men at work in the mines, and are turning out about 17,000 tons per month; but we can easily increase the force suffi-

30,000 tons a month. At Waverley the Erie Company has a branch line extending to the Towards mines. has a branch line extending to the Towards mines, it miles distant, from which source is drawn all the coal consumed by the Eric hac, along its entire length. The "pockots" erected by the Company at this point are capable of containing 1,000 toes of bituminous coal and an equal quartity of anthracte. The iorac quality comes from Towards, and the latter chiefly from Pittston and Lebigh Valley. The mines at Earclay are owned and worked by the Editor Chiefly from Pittston and Lebigh Valley. The mines at Earclay are owned and worked by the Editor Chiefly and when I say that I can deliver coat in New York for \$8 per ton, I know what I am acoust.

Reporter—How does it happen that the miners are at work in your mines, while all the other mines

e idle? Mr. Gould-We have a different system of hiring men by the day, while the other himes have a scale of prices by the car load.

Keporter—What is your opinion, Mr. Gould, of the circumstances which led to this strike?

Mr. Gould—The direct cause of the sight was a reduction of thirty cents per two in the wages of miners. The old scale of prices was made when the price of living was nearly double that of the present time. Plear was \$14 per barrel, and everything else in proportion. On this account.

THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE PRICES

were allowed the miners. They have become very independent of late, and have carried things with a high hand. They organiz da Miners' Union, which extended over all the mining districts, and would allow no workingments be employed in the mines at less they were members of the Union. A miner would employ say two men and a boy as labouer under his direction to work in the mines at the rate of \$2 a day, and from their labor be would make a profit of from \$15 to \$25 a day. So despotic had they become that the companies had no control of their men. They could neither employ nor discharge one without the consent of the Union. In addition to all this trouble, every ton of coal that has been had dead loss of thirty cents a ton, an I the reduction of the wages of the miners was to cover this loss. The proceeds of a day's I door would then greatly exceed that of any other kind of labor in the country. It is impossible to predict the result of the strike. The coal companies have become sick and tired of being ruled and governed by the men in their employ, and are determined to come, to be terms until they can have some guarantee that these strikes shall cease. I don't know what effect the newspaper tak may have on the miners. They may think that the

SCARCITY OF COAL IN THE MARKETS and that it is issees for them to hold out any longer. Several large manufacturers and consumers or coal, who have been using anthracite coal, have already been in this morning and left their orders for bituurineus coal. We have every facility from the second of the second wanted, and have purchased, at a cost of \$1.600,000. The property of the Weelawken flocks Company, situated just north of Hoboken, giving a river frontage of two thousand feet, where we have constructed a large pier for the handling of coal, in transferring it from cars to boats. No, sir, there is no excuse for there being a panic in New York on the subject of coal, or for running the price up to from \$15 to \$20 per ton.

Reporter—What in jour opinion, Mr. Gould, would be the effect of the repeal of the duty on foreign coal, and allowing it to be brought from Nova Scotia and other British possessions.

Mr. Gould—Well, I court know; I have now given that part of the subject much attention. The coal that comes from Nova Scotia is all bituminous. It is my opinion that before arrangements could be made for oringing coal from there this whole

DIFFICULTY WILL BE ADJUSTED, and that it would not pay.

At this juncture Col. Fisk made his appearance, and told Mr. Gould that several gentlemen were writing to see him on important business, and that

it would be necessary to cut the coal interview short. "By the way," said he, "how have you got on? Has he told you everything about cost, Mr. Reporter?"

Reporter—Well, yes, he has given me something of an insight into the subject.

Col. Fisk—I told you Gould knew all about cost. Great man, that Gould is! I tell you when they get ahead of him they hape to get up early. Gould, why the d—I dian't you put the price of coal down to \$6 or \$7? We can bring coal here at a cost of \$5.75, and make money at that; and I am blowed if I wouldn't have slapped the price right down to \$6, and

MAER THREE COAL SPECULATORS SICK. It is a d— shame that the poor people of New York should be compelled to pay \$15 or \$20 a ton for coal when there is no necessity for it. If I had been going to do it, I would have done this big thing at once, and let them have all the coal they want at \$46 a ton.

Mr. Gould—Well, it costs about a dollar a ten to

\$6 a ton.

Mr. Gould—Well, it costs about a dollar s ten to get the coal across the river, and I thought that \$3 on this side would be about right. I guess we will keep it at that for the present.

As the reporter of This Sun withdrew, he saw the Prince of Erie take five dollars from his pocket and give it to a poor widow who had applied for assistance.

THE CONSPIRATORS' APPEAL.

An Ingenious Document from the Philadelphia Convention of Operators-The Wrongs of the Poor, Helpites Operators. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—At a meeting of coal operators to-day the following address to the public

was adopted:

Systematic misrepresentations by officers of
the Workingmon's Benevolent Association have
rendered it necessary for the operators in the
Schuylsuil region to call the attention of the public
to the facts in the matter, and to show as briefly as
possible the causes which have led them finally to
determine on being masters of their own property.
Omitting many misunderstandings occurring previous to the grand strike of April, 1870, we will endeavor to show how unreasonable the men were at
that tipps.

deavor to show how unreasonable the men were at that tippe.

The bisis of 1869 was on a slding scale upward, from \$3 at Port Carbon; that is to say, a rate of wages was fixed based on coal being worth in the market \$3 per ton at that point. The sizes taken in the average were lump, steembout, broken, erg. stove, and chestnut; while pea, which constitutes a proportion of the production of each colliery, was not permitted to be embraced in the average, because the price ruled so much below other sizes, and only tea per cent, of aggregate quantity was permitted to be estimated as chestnut coal.

WERN THAT BASIS WAS FIXED,

the prices of all necessary articles of living were much higher than in 1870, and in the general decline in market values coal was not excepted. So soon, therefore, as production was fairly resumed, in the spring of 1870, the price of coal fell much below \$3, spring of 1870, the price of soal fell much below \$5, and as effort was made to so after the basis as to have it decline as well as advance with the market. Our; effort was treated with contempt; the Committee of the Working near's Benevolent Association, claiming that they would stop work when the price of co.d went helow their basis, and thus by diminishing production to so regulate trade that \$3 would be the minimum average at which coal would be sold.

Pruffing this effort at an adjustment of wayes, the collectes were stopped by order of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, on one and another protect, with the consent of the owners.

of their Association rendering it impossible to find workmen willusz to incer their displeasure. During the entire existence of this Association, it has been impossible for the operator to discharge from his cimpley any one of the members, without its certainly resulting in an entire suspension of all his work. Whatever was the cause of dismissal, operators would be waited upon by a Committee of the Branch Association of the Workingmen's Benevillent Association and be ordered to restore the working the control of the state of the second of th THE RDICT OF THE COMMITTEE CRASE TO WORK AT THAT PLACE,

and the collery necessarily lies idle. The certain loss in working our collieries and selting coal below the baris, while the wages continued at that point, beformined as to haist upon a new basis, rising and faiting with the price of coal above and below \$3, is exact ratio. The result was an entire suspension of work for over four months, and finally a compromise, on which resumption was effected on the following terms, known as the Govern Compromise: Reserved. That we, the manners of the Working July 22, on's Bousevelent Association, do offer to our employer of Schurzkill county, to start on the basis of 1869, Received That we are specifically to the basis of 1869, Received That Working County, and the Schurzkill County and

that when coal brings \$125, we demand f an advance; \$4.50, 16% per cent of an 5,81% per cent of an advance; \$4.33 per of an advaged. That when coals fall below the basis of 1820, spor cent; \$1.5, 21% per cent.; \$200. mers werling on contract, after r \$102 per month be removed 10 or, 25 per cent; \$150 and over, 35 x r s le of c all particular of the Mesoner, That these resolutions be handed to F. B. owen, Esq. Provident of the Realing Railread Com-ing. Sizect. JOHN SINLY, President. upo. Constitutioner.

With the following agreement made at Pottaville, the 20th of July, 1870, between the committee of the Anthracite Board of Trade and the committee of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association; LISCHARGED FOR INCOMPETENCY,

LISCHARGED FOR INCOMPETENCY,
bad workmanship, or bal conduct, or other good
case, and that the operators shal not discharge any
man or other for actions or duties innoosed upon him
by the Workingmen's Benevotent Association.
It is further agreed that the spirit and intention of the
receivance, called the equalization resolution, passed
by the Workingmen's Benevotent Association, is that
cach man shall were regularly, and it is the place of
hosses and operators to see that he does. The resolution is that shy direct eventy, anove expenses, over
\$ 00 and less them \$155, shall be reduced in per cont.
on the basis, cannot over \$155 and under \$100, shall
not be added to be reduced the spirit of the
life and \$500, to be reduced there per cont. on
the basis, cannot be reduced the President of the
Workingmen's themselved to Association of Sensylkri
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control basis.

1879. (Signed)—William Kendrick, J. K. Sigfried, M. P. Fowler, Samuel E. Griscom, Baird Snyder, John Siney, George Corbeit, George Athey, James Berry, and Robert Wrightman.

Robert Wrightnian.

The region started work on the 2d of Angust, but every obstacle was thrown in the way of their committee on the adjustment of wages based on the average sales of coal. Work was, however, continued during the balance of the year according to our saveness. tinued during the balance of the year according to our agreement.

A great deal has been said and published in relation to the wages earned by miners and laborers under the Gowen compromise. Day labor can be calculated by any one, but earnings of miners under the contract work can only be arrived at from pay rols. We have taken the trouble to get the carnings of the miners working by contract from the pay-rols of five of the largest celleries in the region, which show the following result:

Average por day for August, in 1870, \$4.20.15 on \$2.75 for cost.

Average, bestember, 1870, \$4.11.3-5 on \$2.50 for

Average, September, 1870, \$4.14 3-5 on \$2.50 for ant.
Average, October, 1870, \$1.05 1 5 on \$2.50 for coal.
These men did not work more trun an average of
vec hours per day, and worked W days in August,
in September, and W in October, making average

after all his expenses are deducted, for August, \$115.88; September, \$107.79; October, \$115.85; September, \$107.79; October, \$115.55; miners working by day are exceptional cases, and are only employed in repairing damaged breasts, replacing timber, and such other job work as cannot be ist out by contract, and amounts to a triding percentage of a month's roll pay; in fact, a day's wages paid both laborer and miner will not average one-fourth of the expense of the cost of production. In regard to their agreement, relating to the one-roter having control of his colliers, as to employing and discharging workmen, we have yet to hear of one instance where it has been lived up to; but we know of many where it has been lived up to; but we know of many where it has been lived up to; but we know of many where it has been lived up to; but we know of many where it has been lived up to; but we know of frade and the Working men's hencycletted floard of frade and the Working men's hencycletted into the following recommendation for the year 1871.

After considerable declaration about the condition of the coal trade and the prospects for 1871, a proposition to adjust wages as follows was agreed upon unant monsty by the two committees to form the basis for coal at Port Caroon at \$5.20; outside wages to be \$9 per week; inside wages to be \$9 per week; inside wages to be \$10 per work; but he reduction or admitted to be granted on NET EARNINGS PER MAN

to those of other regions to sustain them in their position by joining in the strike. By order of the General Council total suspension took place on the 10th of January last.

On Jan. 25, the delegates of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association in Schnylkill county passed the following resolution (No. 12):

That we, the workingmen of Schnylkill county, do strictly adhere to the \$3 basis so long as those of Luzerue and Caroon

WORK WITH US IN GOOD PAITH. If Luzerne and Carbon men do not work with us in good fath, that we then make such agroement as will be best for our own weifare.

This was in direct violation of their agreement of

This was in direct violation of their agreement of November. In the mean time, several meetings were held in New York between coal operators, carrying companies, and large ceusatones, resulting finally in the adoption, on Feb. 23, of the resolutions which were published yesterday.

It is believed that the above rates will be as nearly as possible equal in all the region fully as high wages as they earned under the Gowen compronise. The public must perceive that the great point in dispute between us is that while the workingmen are determined that coal shall not go below \$3 at Port Carbon, the operators claim and insist upon the advantage of the increased consumption derived from low prices, and which shall be regulated purely by supply and demand.

When the workmen determine to accept this just and equitable basis to be offered them to-morrow, we hope and believe that it will obviate many of the difficulties heretofore experienced, and that we will be cashed to go on without interruption, thus inversing a steady supply of coal at fair prices for all concerned.

The above was ordered to be published by the

oncerned.

The above was ordered to be published by the committee of fitteen of the coal operators of the

THE FEELING IN POTTSVILLE.

chuylkill region.

The Editorial Articles in this Morning's

Newspapers in the Mining Region-Both Sides Heard. Portsvilla, Feb. 24—Evening.—The proposiion for resuming work in the coilieries throughout is State agreed upon by the operators and carriers Philadelphia yesterday, excites general comment n this region. The Anthracite Monitor, the recognized organ of the Schurkill mines, is its number of to-morrow, will treat the proposition with the fol-

to-morrow, will treat the proposition with the following editorial comments:

We have not the space to comment at length on
the above. The proposition will of course receive
due consideration. As to wasther it will be accepted or rejected, we have nothing to say. It is
manifest that notwithstanding the poverty of the
schapikuli region consequent upon the long strike
of last year, the miners are determined not to accede
to anything less than fair wages. The companies
adhere to their present offer and reserve the privitage of clausing it as circumstances may require.
The men of that section regard the proposition to
return at one deliar per diamonal car as their ultimatum; they are

PLEDGED TO REMAIN OUT

ptil these terms are acceded to. If non-interference with the management of their works means that we shall forego our right to call out Union men whenever an attempt is made to introduce blackless, we apprehend that the Union will be slow to accede to she proposition. The coming week will decide what action will be taxen on the proposition, and what that decision will be we do not know any more than do our readers.

This representation of Taxmenta in this country.

This paper is printed at Tamaqua, in this county, he centre of the Schuylvill region, and is recog nized by the miners as their organ. The Miner's Journal published in this town, and supposed to represent the views of the operators, says of the

This seems to us to be a fair and equitable This seems to us to be a fair and equitable arrangement to suit the position of the different regions as regards the market. They do not take ground against the organization of the W. B. A., but only arrange wages to suit the state of the market. In fact, they in effect adopt the basis of 1893, with some alteration in the rais of wages paid on said basis in the other counties. Schuylkill county adopted the basis which both had adopted, and necepted it at the close of last year with a sliding scale up and down. The only condition attached to it is that if the mean accept it, and the price of coal should go above \$3 at Port Caroon, the wages cannot go above \$3 at Port Caroon, the wages cannot

ALL THE MINES GO TO WORK.

The same provision is also made with regard to the Lehigh region and that portion of the Wooming brain, except the companies who own their own transportation, who are left to deal with their men on such terms as they may choose, but are not to pay higher rates in proportion to what the others hall way, as it provides for each region to resume as soon as they accept the terms proposed, which, was come as they accept the terms proposed, which, was others co to work or not. This is our understanding of it. One advice to the men is to accept it a once, even if the leaders should oppose it, so that work can be resumed on the let of March. It is a better offer than we supposed would be. better ofter that we supposed would be made, and we are certain that the state of the market will not warr n't better proposition. By accepting it imma-diately and

the furnaces that are on the point of blowing out will be able to go on, and the coal famine so much dreaded alroad will be prevented. The Sub-Committee of the General Committee fifteen, representing the Schuylkill trade, which participated in the Philadelphia conference, have reported to the General Committee, and their action at Philadelphia sapproved. This Committee has caked a conference with the Committee representing the Schuylkill miners, to be held in this town to-meirow, when the terms agreed upon will be formally submitted to the niners for their acceptance or rejection. Both the Committees of the Board of Trade and the miners' Committee who are to meet with them have full powers to conclude a settlement, and arrange for resumption of work in the region. So that this meeting is of the numest importance. So far as the Schuylkill region is concerned, the great question to-day is, Will the men accept the terms?

I regret to say that opinions on this point are so various and conflicting that an opinion can scarcely STARTING SEVERAL COLLIERIES,

be formed. The Workingmen's Benevolent Associa tion is certainly getting short of funds. Its officers have not been paid their last month's salary, and are not so urgent to hold out. John Siney, their Presidest, is credited with the remark that as the railroads have joined with the operators it was of no use for the miners to fight any longer ; they might as well give up at once and go to work, as they must come to that sooner or later. Siney

which appeared in the Pailadelphia newspapers pesterday over his signature. He says he never wrote it, and refuses to be held responsible for it. Other influential miners express their bitter hostility to the proposed settlement, and especially to the fifth clause, by which the operators deay fifth chase, by which the operators deep the miners the right to control or minage the work. Hereto ore the men have claimed and exercised the right of determining act only who should be employed, but who dismiss-ed from the mines. They have even carried this rule so far as to forbid the employment of their own men on particular jobs, and to determine who should be employed. The operators under the pro-posed terms still recognize the Miners' Association, and tactily agree to EMPLOY ONLY UNION MEN.

but insist upon the right of employing whom they please provided they are Union men, and of dismissing such as do not suit them. They also insist upon STOPPAGE OF ALL SHIPMENTS.

per week inside wages to be \$10 per week; miners any's work. \$11 per week contract work to be reducted 16% per ont, from the present basis, and the reduction or addition of per centage to be granted on the new price thus formed.

THE ADVANCE OR DECLINS

to be graded on the \$150 basis at the rate of 1 % cent, for three cents raise or fail in the price of coal. The Committee on the part of the Anthracite Board of Trade and the Workingmen's Benevoicht Association respectfully recommend the acoption of the above providing that satisfactory arrangements be made with the Philadelphia and Resimp Railroad Company for a fair reduction on the fots. Anthracie Soard of Thale—Geo. W. Cole. Dan'i R. Malthracie Soard of Thale—Geo. W. Cole. Dan'i R. Malthracie Soard of Thale—Geo. W. Cole. Dan'i R. Wick, Enderlie Soard of Thale—Geo. W. Cole. Dan'i R. Wick, Enderlie Soard of Thale—Geo. W. Cole. Dan'i R. Workingmen's Berevoient Association—Jas. Bran. Jno. J. McVeigh, John F. Francies, Edwd. Keathor. Peter Murry, Jno. Sincy.

This was subsequently agreed to by the men, but on the Brat of December the mining companies of the Lackawanna ragion determined to reduce the names of the working men, which resulted in the names of the working men, which resulted in the names of the working men, which resulted in the names of the working men, which resulted in the names of the working men, which resulted in the names of the working men, which resulted in the names of the working men, which resulted in the names of the working men, which resulted in the names of the working men, which resulted in the names of the working men, which resulted in the names of the working men, which resulted in the names of the working men, which resulted in the names of the working men, which resulted in the names of the working men, which resulted in the names of the working men which resulted in the names of the working men which resulted in the names of the working men which resulted in the names of the names of the working men which resulted in the names of

The Treaty Said to have been Signed Yesterday.

France to Pay Germany \$240,000,000.

Alsace and Lorraine, with Metz and Nancy, to be Ceded.

FRENCH HOSTAGES LIBERATED.

France to Pay \$240.000,000-Alence and Lorralse, including Metz and Nancy to be Gobbled by Prassin-Liberation of French Hestages-Conditions of Peace. Despatches received in the early part of yester-

day showed doubts as to the conclusion of peace, and reported that the guns of the Paris forts hed been turned towards the city. Later information, however, indicates a more favorable state of things, as the subjoined telegrams show.

London, Feb. 24-4:30 P. M.-The London Stand and has a special despatch from Versailles, which announces that a treaty of peace was signed to-day by M. Thiers and Count Von Bismarck. Some of the details are yet unarranged, but all will be finally France pays to Germany three hundred and twee-

y millions of thalers (\$240,000,000.)
Alsace and Lorraine, including the cities of Mets

and Nancy, are ceded to the Germans. The German army will not enter Paris.

The Emperor William leaves on Monday for Ben-PARIS QUIET. VERSAILLES, Feb. 24 .- Paris is quiet.

M. Thiers is expected here to-day. FROM THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Telegraph has a despatch rom Paris 23d, as follows:

"All the conditions of peace are now settled, except that of money. The Germans demand two milliards of thaters (\$1.790,000,000), while France has offered to pay one milliar 1. The Germans have allowed seven huntred and fifty millions for requisitions and fines and the debts of Alsace and Lorraine, but hold out for one and a quarter mallliards. A friendly arrangement is anticipated,

LIBERATION OF FRENCH HOSTAGES. BREMEN, Feb. 24.-A telegraphic order received from Versailles, directs the immediate liberation of all the French hostages.

THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 24.—The Court of Rome has recognized the new Government of France. No news has been received here respecting the negotiations at Versailles. This silence will be naintained until the conditions of peace are fully

decided on. BERLIN, Feb. 24. - The Prussian Cross Gazette says he dispatches in the Belgian journals purportidg to give the conditions of peace now under negotiation

are altogether incorrect,
Lille, Feb. 24-P. M.—A telegram from the Coernment at Bordeaux warns the public against false reports as to the terms of peace, which it says cannot yet be known.

DISCUSSING THE FINANCIAL QUESTION. LONDON, Feb. 24 .- Count Henkel and the banker, "Blerich Schroove," have gone to Paris om Versailles to discuss the financial question with M. Thiers. Count von Bismarck, it is said, quemands an incomme, or an admitted therefrom, however, all the contributions which have been levied. This proposition is vigorously

opposed by M. Thiers.

WAR NOTES. The Prussians Levying on Merchandise-No More Requisitions-The Garibuldian

Corps to be Dissolved.

The contribution imposed on Alencon remainng unpaid, the Prussians have seized the stocks of merchandise in the principal shops.

The amount of the requisition made by the enemy on Honfleur is 545,000 francs. The Journal de Paris says that Count Von Bismarc's, at the request of M. Thiers, has ordered the cessation of requisitions upon the inhabitants of all

sections, and has declared that all contributions levied since the 28th of January will be deducted from the French indemnity.

The Darly News says that M. Thiers and his conleagues were to leave Paris for Bordeaux on Thurs-

day, and will confer with the Assembly on Friday, and return to Paris on Saturday, when they will have a decisive interview with Count Von Bismarck.

The Journal de Mdcon says that Gen, "Penhoet has been ordered to dissolve the Garribuldian Coron and to disband the free corps under his command. A despatch from Havre says that great indignation is felt at the fact that the Germans have occupied Housteur, which was stipulated by the armistice to be neutral ground.

CANADIAN ANNEXATION.

The Union Canadian Club-Canada to be the Fortieth State of the Union-Vact

The Union Canadian Club met last night in Masonic Hall. The Club is composed of Canadian French of both sexes, and the specehes of the evening were enlivened as usual with singing and masic. Professor George Batchelor appealed to all Frenchmen, French Canadians, Belgians, Swiss, and French Louisianians, forming together a population of three millions on this continent, to act in lation of three millions on this continent, to act ta concert on the great question of annexing Canada to the United States. He considered that the desting of Canada was as intimately bound to the American Union as the arm to the shoulder. Fully one million of French Canadisms had emigrated to the United States within a few years, driven here by the lack of prosperity in their native land, induced by the wretched colonial government. The speaker observed that the French Canadian vote in this State would be large if united and suggested that one oction of the political parties should incorporate the annexation of Canada into its platform. He proposed three cheers for Canada, liberated from the English yoke and forming the fortiets State in the American Union.

After a few words by Cal. Boucher, Mr. Artania, a Wall street broker, grew elequent on the immense mines of gold and silver, which, from his personal knowledge, lay undeveloped in Canada. He left that if once the sleepy Governmont of the country took its departure, and this live action obtained a footing there, hundreds the increase would be opened, and enough of the previous metals obtained to speedily pay off the pational of France and the late war. He signatized movered as bosh, and without vitality in France, and earnestly hoped that the country might have a fair trul of a republic, without the interposition of asother infernal scoundrel like Napolean to thwart its hopes. Mr. Blatchet and Dr. Sohet also spoke effectively. concert on the great question of annexing Canada

A BROOKLYN DIVORCE.

The Williamsburgh Widow's \$10,000, and the Widower's \$100 in Board.

Louisa Kohler s ed John H. Kohler in the Brooklyn City Court yesterday. The litigants are Their acquaintance began in the fall of 1868, when Kohler was a widower, and his present wife a Kohler was a widower, and his present wife a widow. Each had three children. The woman's first husband had left her comparatively independent, having bequeathed to her property amounting to \$10,000, well invested, which enabled her to support herself and children in comparative comfort. The acquaintance ripsned rapidly, and on the 15th of April, 1887, they agreed to merce their two households into one by wedlock. They lived together five weeks, and, becoming mutually dissatisted, separated. The plaintiff now sues to recover \$400 which she lent defendant in the spring of 1887, for the purpose of increasing his business, that of a druggist. Mr. Kohler admitted the receipt of the money, but claimed that he boarded the plaintiff's